

STA

- She flammers; oh what grace in liping lies!
If she says nothing, to be sure she's wife.
Lagean juice, Dryden.
- Which flammering tongues and flagg'ring feet produce. Dryd.
Cornelius hoped he would come to flammer like De-
mofthenes. Arbutn. Mart. Serib.
- Your hearers would rather you should be less correct, than
perpetually flammering, which is one of the worst solecisms
in rhetoric. Swift.
- STAMMERER. *n. f.* [from flammer.] One who speaks with
hesitation.
- A flammerer cannot with moderation hope for the gift of
tongues, or a peasant to become learned as Origen. Taylor.
- TO STAMP. *v. a.* [stampen, Dutch; stampen, Danish.]
1. To strike by pressing the foot hastily downwards.
If Arcite thus deplore
His suff'rings, Palamon yet suffers more:
He frets, he fumes, he flares, he stamps the ground;
The hollow tow'r with clamours rings around. Dryden.
2. To pound; to beat as in a mortar.
I took the calf you had made, burnt it with fire, and stamped
and ground it very small. Deutr. ix. 21.
- Some apothecaries, upon stamping of coloquintida, have
been put into a great scouring by the vapour only. Bacon.
3. [Stampen, French; stampare, Italian; stampar, Spanish.]
To impress with some mark or figure.
Height of place is intended only to stamp the endowments
of a private condition with lustre and authority. South.
- Here swells the shelf with Ogilby the great;
There, stamp'd with arms, Newcastle shines complete. Pope.
4. To fix a mark by impressing it.
Out of mere ambition, you have made
Your holy hat be stamp'd on the king's coin. Shakespeare.
- These prodigious conceits in nature spring out of framing
abstracted conceptions, instead of those easy and primary no-
tions which nature stamps alike in all men of common sense.
Digby on Bodies.
- There needs no positive law or sanction of God to stamp an
obliquity upon such a disobedience. South's Sermons.
- No constant reason of this can be given, but from the na-
ture of man's mind, which hath this notion of a deity born
with it, and stamp'd upon it; or is of such a frame, that in
the free use of itself it will find out God. Tillotson.
- Though God has given us no innate ideas of himself,
though he has stamp'd no original characters on our minds,
wherein we may read his being; yet having furnished us with
those faculties our minds are endowed with, he hath not left
himself without witnesses. Locke.
- Can they perceive the impressions from things without, and
be at the same time ignorant of those characters which nature
herself has taken care to stamp within? Locke.
- What titles had they had, if nature had not
Strove hard to thrust the worst deserving first,
And stamp'd the noble mark of elderhip
Upon their baser metal? Rowe's Ambitious Step-mother.
- What an unspeakable happiness would it be to a man en-
gaged in the pursuit of knowledge, if he had but a power of
stamping his best sentiments upon his memory in indelible
characters? Watts.
5. To make by impressing a mark.
If two penny weight of silver, marked with a certain im-
pression, shall here in England be equivalent to three penny
weight marked with another impression, they will not fail to
stamp pieces of that fashion, and quickly carry away your
silver. Locke.
6. To mint; to form; to coin.
We are bastards all;
And that most venerable man, which
I did call my father, was I know not where
When I was stamp'd. Shakespeare. Cymbeline.
- TO STAMP. *v. n.* To strike the foot suddenly downward.
What a fool art thou,
A ramping fool, to brag, to stamp, and swear,
Upon my party! Thou cold-blooded slave,
Hast thou not spoke like thunder on my side? Shakespeare.
- The men shall howl at the noise of the stamping of the hoofs
of his strong horses. Jer. xlvii. 3.
- There is such an echo among the old ruins and vaults, that,
if you stamp but a little louder than ordinary, you hear the
sound repeated. Addison's Spectator.
- He cannot bear th' astonishing delights,
But starts, exclaims, and stamps, and raves and dies. Dennis.
- They got to the top, which was flat and even, and stamping
upon it, they found it was hollow. Gulliver's Travels.
- STAMP. *n. f.* [stampen, French; stampa, Italian.]
1. Any instrument by which a hollow impression is made.
Some other nymphs, with colours faint
And pencil slow, may Cupid paint;
And a weak heart in time destroy:
She has a stamp, and prints the boy. Waller.

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- 'Tis gold so pure,
It cannot bear the stamp without alloy. Dryden.
2. A mark set on any thing; impression.
That sacred name gives ornament and grace,
And, like his stamp, makes basest metals pals:
'Twere folly now a stately pile to raise,
To build a playhouse, while you throw down plays. Dryd.
- Idea is imprinted on the memory; some by an object af-
fecting the senses only; others, that have more than once
offered themselves, have yet been little taken notice of; the
mind, intent only on one thing, not settling the stamp deep
into itself. Locke.
3. A thing marked or stamped.
The mere despair of surgery he cures;
Hanging a golden stamp about their necks,
Put on with holy prayers. Shakespeare. Macbeth.
4. A picture cut in wood or metal; a picture made by impression;
a cut; a plate.
At Venice they put out very curious stamps of the several
edifices, which are most famous for their beauty and magni-
ficence. Addison on Italy.
5. A mark set upon things that pay customs to the government.
Indeed the paper stamp
Did very much his genius cramp;
And since he could not spend his fire,
He now intended to retire. Swift.
6. A character of reputation, good or bad, fixed upon any
thing.
The persons here reflected upon are of such a peculiar stamp
of impiety, that they seem formed into a kind of diabolical
society for the finding out new experiments in vice. South.
- Where reason or scripture is exprest for any opinion, we
may receive it as of divine authority; but it is not the strength
of our own persuasions which can give it that stamp. Lact.
7. Authority; currency; value derived from any suffrage or
attestation.
Of the same stamp is that which is obtruded upon us, that
an adamant suspends the attraction of the loadstone. Brown.
- The common people do not judge of vice or virtue by mo-
rality, or the immorality, so much as by the stamp that is set
upon't by men of figure. L'Estrange.
8. Make; cast; form.
If speaking truth
In this fine age were not thought flatt'ry,
Such attribution should this Douglas have,
As not a soldier of this season's stamp.
Should go to general current through the world. Shakespeare.
- When one man of an exemplary improbity charges another
of the same stamp in a court of justice, he lies under the dis-
advantage of a strong suspicion.
Let a friend to the government relate to him a matter of
fact, he gives him the lie in every look; but if one of his
own stamp should tell him that the king of Sweden would be
suddenly at Perth, he hugs himself at the good news. Addison.
- STAMPER. *n. f.* [from stamp.] An instrument of pounding.
From the stamping-mill it passeth through the crazing-mill;
but of late times they mostly use wet stampers. Carew.
- STAN, amongst our forefathers, was the termination of the
superlative degree: so Althefstan, most noble; Beufstan, the best;
Leofstan, the dearest; Wifstan, the wisest; Dyrstan, the
highest. Gifford's Camden.
- TO STANCH. *v. a.* [estancher, French; stagnare, Italian.] To
stop blood; to hinder from running.
Iron or a stone, laid to the neck, doth stanch the bleeding
of the nose. Bacon's Natural History.
- Of veins of earth medicinal are terra lemmia, terra sigillata,
communis, and bolus armenus; whereof terra lemmia is the
chief: the virtues of them are for curing of wounds, stanch-
ing of blood, and stopping of fluxes and rheums. Bacon.
- Leeches, inwardly taken, fasten upon the veins, and occa-
sion an effusion of blood, which cannot be easily stanch'd.
Brown's Vulgar Errors.
- He fought to hinder fighting, and ally'd
To stanch blood by breathing of the vein. Dryden.
- TO STANCH. *v. n.* To stop.
A woman touch'd the hem of his garment, and imme-
diately her issue stanch'd. Lu. viii. 44.
- STANCH. *adj.* [This seems to come from the verb.]
1. Sound; such as will not run out.
What we endeavoured in vain may be performed by some
virtuoso, that shall have stancher vessels, and more sunny
days.
2. Firm; sound of principle; trusty; hearty; determined.
The standing absurdity, without the belief of which no
man is reckoned a stanch churchman, is that there is a calf's-
head club.
- In politics, I hear, you're stanch,
Directly bent against the French.
Each stanch polemick stubborn as a rock,
Each fierce logician still expelling Locke. Dancid.
- Came whip and spur. 3. Strong;

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3. Strong; not to be broken.
If I knew
What hoop would hold us staunch from edge to edge
O' th' world, I would pursue it. Shak. Ant. and Cleopatra.
- You will lose their love: this is to be kept staunch, and
carefully watched. Locke.
- STANCHION. *n. f.* [estanchon, French.] A prop; a support.
STANCHLESS. *adj.* [from stanch.] Not to be stopped.
There grows
In my most ill compos'd affection, such
A stanchless avarice, that, were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands. Shakespeare. Macbeth.
- TO STAND. *v. n.* preterite I stood, I have stood. [standan,
Gothick and Saxon; staen, Dutch; stare, Italian; estar,
Spanish; stare, Latin.]
1. To be upon the feet; not to sit or lie down.
2. To be not demolished or overthrown.
What will they then? what but unbuild
A living temple, built by faith to stand? Milton.
3. To be placed as an edifice.
This poet's tomb stood on the other side of Naples, which
looks towards Vesuvio. Addison on Italy.
4. To remain erect; not to fall.
Chariot and charioteer lay overturn'd,
And fiery foaming steeds: what stood, recoil'd
O'erwear'd, through the faint fanatic host
Defensive scarce, or with pale fear surpris'd
Fled ignominious. Milton's Paradise Lost.
5. To become erect.
The rooted fibres rose, and from the wound
Black bloody drops distill'd upon the ground:
Mute, and amaz'd, my hair with horror stood;
Fear thrunk my senses, and congeal'd my blood.
Her hair stood up; convulsive rage possess'd
Her trembling limbs. Dryden's Æn.
6. To stop; to halt; not to go forward.
The leaders, having charge from you to stand,
Will not go off until they hear you speak. Shakespeare. H. VI.
- Sun in Gideon stand,
And thou moon in the vale of Ajalon. Milton.
- Mortal, who this forbidden path
In arms presum'st to tread, I charge thee stand,
And tell thy name. Dryden's Æn.
7. To be at a stationary point without progress or regression.
This nation of Spain runs a race still of empire, when all
other states of Christendom stand at a stay. Bacon.
- Immense the pow'r, immense were the demand;
Say, at what part of nature will they stand? Pope.
8. To be in a state of firmness, not vacillation.
Commonwealths by virtue ever stood.
To stand or fall,
Free in thine own arbitrement it lies.
My mind on its own centre stands unmov'd,
And stable as the fabric of the world,
Propt on itself. Dryden.
9. To be in any posture of resistance or defence.
Seeing how lothly opposite I stood
To his unnatural purpose, in fell motion
With his prepared sword he charges home
My unprovided body. Shakespeare. King Lear.
- From enemies heav'n keep your majesty;
And when they stand against you, may they fall. Shakespeare.
10. To be in a state of hostility; to keep the ground.
If he would presently yield, Barbarossa promised to let him
go free; but if he should stand upon his defence, he threatened
to make him repent his foolish hardiness. Knolles.
- The king granted the Jews to gather themselves together,
and stand for their life. Esth. viii. 11.
- We are often constrained to stand alone against the strength
of opinion. Brown's Preface to Vulgar Errors.
- It was by the sword they should die, if they stood upon de-
fence; and by the halter, if they should yield. Hayward.
11. Not to yield; not to fly; not to give way.
Who, before him stood so to it? for the Lord brought his
enemies unto him. Eccles. xlvii. 3.
- Put on the whole armour of God, that ye may be able to
stand against the wiles of the devil. Eph. vi. 11.
12. To stay; not to fly.
Their lives and fortunes were put in safety, whether they
stood to it or ran away. Bacon's Henry VII.
13. To be placed with regard to rank or order.
Amongst liquors endued with this quality of relaxing, warm
water stands first. Arbutnot on Aliments.
- Theology would truly enlarge the mind, were it studied
with that freedom and that sacred charity which it teaches: let
this therefore stand always chief. Watts.
14. To remain in the present state.
If meat make my brother offend, I will eat no flesh while
the world stands. 1 Cor. viii. 13.
- That sots and knaves should be so vain
To wish their vile resemblance may remain;

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- And stand recorded, at their own request,
To future days a libel or a jest. Dryden.
15. [Estar, Spanish.] To be in any particular state; to be: em-
phatically expressed.
The sea,
Aw'd by the rod of Moses so to stand,
Divided. Milton.
- Accomplish what your signs foreshow:
I stand relin'd, and am prepar'd to go. Dryden's Æn.
- He struck the snakes, and stood again
New sex'd, and strait recover'd into man. Addison.
- They expect to be favoured, who stand not possessed of any
one of those qualifications that belonged to him. Atterbury.
- Some middle prices shew us in what proportion the value of
their lands stood, in regard to those of our own country. Arbuth.
- God, who sees all things intuitively, does not want these
helps: he neither stands in need of logic nor uses it. Baker.
- Perfians and Greeks like turns of nature found,
And the world's victor stood subdu'd by found. Pope.
- Narrow capacities, imagining the great capable of being dis-
concerted by little occasions, frame their malignant fables ac-
cordingly, and stand detected by it, as by an evident mark of
ignorance. Pope's Essay on Homer.
16. Not to become void; to remain in force.
God was not ignorant that the judges, whose sentence in
matters of controversy he ordained should stand, oftentimes
would be deceived. Hooker.
- A thing within my bosom tells me,
That no conditions of our peace can stand. Shakespeare. H. IV.
- I will punish you, that ye may know that my words shall
surely stand against you for evil. Jer. xlv. 29.
- My mercy will I keep for him, and my covenant shall stand
fast with him. Pf. lxxxix. 28.
17. To consist; to have its being or essence.
That could not make him that did the service perfect, as
pertaining to the conscience, which stood only in meats and
drinks. Heb. ix. 10.
18. To be with respect to terms of a contract.
The hirelings stand at a certain wages. Carew.
19. To have a place.
If it stand
Within the eye of honour, be assured
My purse, my person, my extremest means,
Lie all unlock'd to your occasions. Shak. Merch. of Venice.
- My very enemy's dog,
Though he had bit me, should have stood that night
Against my fire. Shakespeare. King Lear.
- A philosopher disputed with Adrian the emperor, and did it
but weakly: one of his friends, that stood by, said, Methinks
you were not like yourself last day in argument with the em-
peror; I could have answered better myself. Why, said the
philosopher, would you have me contend with him that com-
mands thirty legions? Bacon.
- This excellent man, who stood not upon the advantage-
ground before, provoked men of all qualities. Clarendon.
- Chariots wing'd
From th' armoury of God, where stand of old
Myriads. Milton.
- We make all our addresses to the promises, hug and caress
them, and in the interim let the commands stand by ne-
glected. Decay of Piety.
20. To be in any state at the time present.
Opprest nature sleeps:
This rest might yet have balm'd th' broken senses,
Which stand in hard cure. Shak. King Lear.
- So it stands; and this I fear at last,
Hume's knavery will be the dutchess' wreck. Shak. H. VI.
- Our company assembled, I said, My dear friends, let us
know ourselves, and how it stands with us. Bacon.
- Gardiner was made king's solicitor, and the patent, formerly
granted to Saint-John, stood revoked. Clarendon.
- Why stand we longer shivering under fears? Milton.
- As things now stand with us, we have no power to do good
after that illustrious manner our Saviour did. Calamy's Serm.
21. To be in a permanent state.
The broil doubtful long stood,
As two spent swimmers that do cling together,
And choke their art. Shakespeare.
- I in thy persevering shall rejoice,
And all the blest stand fast. Milton.
22. To be with regard to condition or fortune.
I stand in need of one whose glories may
Redeem my crimes, ally me to his fame. Dryden.
23. To have any particular respect.
Here stood he in the dark, his sharp sword out,
Mumbling of wicked charms, conjuring the moon
To stand's auspicious mistress. Shakespeare. King Lear.
- An utter unfeign'd disobedience has to the relation
which man necessarily stands in towards his Maker. South.
24. To be without action.
25. To depend; to rest; to be supported.
This reply standeth all by conjectures. Whitgift.